

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—There will be baptism at the First Baptist church on Sunday evening.

—City ice-boat, No. 1, went up the Delaware on Tuesday as far as Florence.

—A free entertainment will be given by the members of the A. M. E. Church this evening.

—Charles H. Ancker will remove his upholstery establishment to 109 Cedar street, next Monday.

—Max Surmenfeld has leased the livery stable on Wood street now occupied by Joseph Burton.

—Fred Milburn will open a merchant tailoring establishment at No. 111 Cedar street, next week.

—The No. 1 Fire Company propose giving a smoker on Friday evening of next week. No outsiders will be invited.

—Court Onward, No. 29, Foresters of America, celebrated their third anniversary by a banquet on the 22d inst.

—Gabriel Schlusser has a '96 model Rambler on exhibition in George W. Booth's show window on Durnace street.

—Mrs. Lincoln, of the Delaware House, has bought the Robert Morris Hotel, at Morrisville, says the D. V. Advance.

—The work of laying the flume under the bed of the canal to conduct the waste water from the mills is progressing rapidly.

—Mr. S. D. Ardrey who has been confined to the house for several weeks with a severe attack of the grip, is convalescing.

—The ladies of Molineum Council No. 21, Degree of Locusts, will give a supper at Molineum Hall on Friday evening, March 6th.

—The regular monthly business meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held next Wednesday, March 4, at 8 p. m., in the M. E. church.

—The first shad of the season arrived in Bristol this morning by express from Georgetown, South Carolina. They were sent by John Sherman to his wife.

—Auctioneer Edward N. Booz sold the household goods of Richard Trudgen last Saturday at good prices. Among the articles sold was grandfather's clock which brought \$150.

—John Turner and Patrick McGinn were arrested last Friday for disorderly conduct at the railroad station, taken before Esquire Booz and bound, over for appearance at court.

—The Whist Club held its second regular meeting at the residence of Mr. William B. Rogers on Radcliffe street. There were three tables and some phenomenal scores were recorded.

—Jesse G. Webster, of Hulmeville, had a stroke of paralysis last Friday. He is one of the oldest and best known citizens of Bucks county and his many friends hope for his recovery.

—Andrew Harbeson and William Appleton have accepted a position with Peter Henderson of New York. They were formerly employed by David Landreth & Sons, Bloomer.

—Mr. W. A. Lafferty will deliver one of his famous lectures, entitled, "Golden Deeds," at the First Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening, March 10th. Further notice of the lecture will be given.

—Thomas Collins and William Windman were arrested last Sunday evening, for disorderly conduct at the railroad station. They had a hearing before Esquire Booz and were bound over for their appearance at court.

—Washington's Birthday was very quietly observed in Bristol. Some patriotic citizens displayed their flags, while from the public school buildings, and the St. Mark's Parochial School the stars and stripes floated in the breeze.

—A magic lantern entertainment will be given in the M. E. Sunday School room this afternoon by Edwin Edwards. Children will be permitted to see the pictures for five cents each, while grown persons will have to pay ten cents.

—According to the New York Herald's weather forecast for to-morrow in this section warmer, partly cloudy to cloudy weather and southerly winds will prevail, followed by rain or snow in the northern districts; and on Saturday warmer, partly cloudy weather, preceded by rain or snow and followed by clearing, colder weather.

—The annual inspection of Hermione Division, No. 10, U. R. K. P., will take place at the Risk to-morrow evening. Col. McCullough, of the 3rd regiment, will be present with his staff. After the inspection and installation of officers an exhibition drill will be given. Tickets entitling the holders to admission have been issued.

—Salvatore Ciaballa, a fifteen year-old son of Sunny Italy, kicked little six-year-old Carmine Nocolo and doubled him up with pain, for which he was subsequently arrested and taken before Esquire Booz for trial. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted between the parents of the combatants, the defendant paid the costs and the case was dismissed.

—The services now being held in the Presbyterian church are exciting considerable interest. On Sunday and Tuesday evenings Col. James M. Scovel, the well-known lawyer of Camden, N. J., conducted the services. On Monday evening the Rev. Mr. Polk, of Edgington, preached, and will again preach to-morrow evening. This evening the Rev. Alexander Henry, of Frankford, will officiate. The services so far have been well attended.

—A tramp who gave his name as John Henry, and his residence Camden, N. J., while getting off a freight train at the Washington street crossing, fell under the wheel and had both of his feet crushed. Dr. A. R. Brown was called, and after giving him such surgical attention as was required, sent him to the University hospital for further treatment. It has been and is the practice of those stealing rides on the freight trains to jump from the cars while in motion at the edge of town, and then take the next train on the outskirts at the other end of the borough. Many do this to escape the vigilance of railroad detective McAllister, who is stationed here, and who is a terror to the tramps and trespassers on the railroad company's property. It was while following this practice that John Henry met with his accident.

## Personal Mention.

Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor left Bristol last Friday for a tour through California.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wilkinson, of West Point, Va., are the guests of Health Officer John V. Wilkinson.

Mrs. George W. Halderman, of Columbia, Pa., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Swain for several days last week.

Mr. Archibald Morris left Bristol last Saturday for Monticello, Florida. He expects to be absent about six weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cullen, of Penns Grove, N. J., and Miss Mary Ballou, of Salem, N. J., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Shull, on Cedar street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morton Randall entertained a company on Monday evening, in honor of Mrs. Thomas Moore, of Harrington, Del., who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Ivins.

## American Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army meetings, led by Captain and Mrs. Gantz, are largely attended every night at the Buckley Street Mission Hall. Already several have professed conversion and they are doing good work. Saturday and Sunday, February 23rd and 24th, Captain A. Henningson, of Brooklyn, New York, will be present. He will speak of the slum work.

The way the army operates, one or two officers are sent into a town or city, where one or more buildings are taken for services. The officers commence speaking and singing in the open air and in those buildings, visiting the people in saloons or workshops, or at their homes, and thus congregations are gathered, upon whom the Holy Ghost so operates that very soon many are converted and become valiant soldiers for Christ. These are formed into a corps of the army and the work is continued in all weather and seasons year after year, the officers being changed every few months. No one engaged in the work receives any guaranteed salary, the officers being only allowed to draw the amount absolutely needed for food and lodging after all other local expenses are met. The collections and donations made at the meetings generally defray the whole expenditure.

## Bristol Water Supply.

As the various communications on Bristol's water supply from the pen of Mr. Maule, are, in my opinion, calculated to produce an erroneous impression in the public mind, I have felt it my duty to say a few words in reply, and in the first place I would remark that all the directors of the Water Company have been citizens of the borough for many years, and all their interests are centered in the good and prosperity of the town, and have its interests as much at heart as any others, and they are not more anxious than Mr. Maule, or anyone else, to drink impure water, and frequently discussed the possibility of improving the quality before Mr. Maule became a citizen of our borough. I contend that even the present supply is superior in quality to that furnished the citizens of Philadelphia, Camden, N. J., or Burlington, N. J., and it is not as good as desirable, are not the borough authorities, and also Mr. Maule, who was recently a member of council, at least partly responsible, as I am not aware that they ever made an effort to prevent the pollution of the waters of the Delaware river, but on the contrary, granted permission to do so. In regard to filtration, I would say that while it is better than nothing, it cannot make impure water wholesome. In my opinion, the only safe remedy, if the pollution of the river cannot be stopped by legal or other means, is obtaining a supply by a system of artesian wells.

## A Poverty Party.

The members of the First Baptist Church of which Rev. E. A. Rook is pastor, have hit upon a novel form of entertainment for getting funds. Last week an old invitation printed upon common manila paper, was issued. The words were spelled in the old English style. The invitation is as follows:

Ye be all herewith invited to a gathering to be held on ye evening of Monday, ye second day of March, ye year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, in ye First Baptist Church, on the corner of Walnut and Cedar streets, Bristol, such party to be given in ye spirit of ye hard times which do now prevail. Admittance,

Five pennies it shall be to all, Whether it be greater or small.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Ye women must wear ye cotton gown and apron or equally befitting apparel. Ye men must wear ye plain attire. Ye man and ye woman who shall appear at such party in garments most suitable shall partake of ye luncheon free of compensation. These rules shall be enforced by ye select committee.

Luncheon will be served with coffee, also entertainment given.

THREE BE YE FINES FOR WOMEN.

No apron, two cents; earrings, plain, five cents; earrings, diamond, ten cents; wool dress, old, three cents; wool dress, new, five cents; trimmed apron, three cents; finger rings, plain, three cents; diamonds, ten cents; gold framed glasses, five cents; steel frame, three cents; no glasses, one cent; hats, five cents; froizes, three cents; silk dress, ten cents; evening dress, twenty-five cents; gold watch, five cents; gold chain, three cents.

THREE BE YE FINES FOR YE MEN.

Mustache, three cents; full beard, five cents; patent leather shoes, three cents; ye glasses fined same as women, ye gold cuff buttons, five cents; ye diamond scarf pin, five cents; linen collar, five cents; linen cuffs, two cents; bicycle suits, twenty-five cents; evening dress suits, fifty cents; gold watch, five cents; gold chain, three cents; broadie tie, three cents.

Extra dining, three cents; telling secrets, five cents; backbiting, three cents.

## Don't Trust to Luck.

Smoke Pathfinders.

Two of the directors of the First National Bank of Huntington, Indiana, a woman, and one of them, Mrs. Sarah F. Dick, is the bank's cashier.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Bitters. Little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

It is estimated that 50 carloads of California oranges are being shipped East daily. Conservative orange handlers claim that the crop in Southern California will amount to about 10,000 carloads.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. DeWitt's Little Early Bitters, cures burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in its action. Cures piles. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

David Ganz, a Stroudsburg, Pa., tailor, claims to have a bible in his possession 221 years old. It is heavily bound in wooden covers, ornamented with brass, and it weighs thirty-five pounds.

One Minute Cough Cures touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

Don't Trust to Luck.

Smoke Pathfinders.

Judge McManis, of New York, granted the motion to dismiss the indictment against Ernest Wiman for forgery. The decision of the Court of Appeals on law points made a second conviction impossible.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate myself." "A bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Bitters, the famous little pills." J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—Mrs. Phineas M. Barker, of Philadelphia, is about to erect and equip, at a cost of about \$10,000, a sanatorium for girls at Annapolis, Md., and hand it to the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen.

Don't invite disappointment by experimenting. Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—There is a baby in Jenkintown, Penn., that weighed a little less than two pounds at its birth, which occurred about three weeks ago. It now weighs more than four pounds and is thriving.

Soothing, healing, cleansing, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the remedy for sores, wounds and piles, which it never fails to cure. Stops itching and burning. Cures chapped lips and chaps in the corners of the mouth. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—It is said that Baker County, Ga., one of the most fertile sections of that state, has no railroad, telephone or telegraph lines in its limits, and has no newspaper.

J. W. Pierce, Republic, Ia., says: "I have used One Minute Cough Cure in my family and for myself with result so entirely satisfactory that I can hardly find words to express myself as to its merit. I will never fail to recommend it to others on every occasion that presents itself." J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

Nex Power, Potlatch, Idaho.

There are the names of three practical men, and fruit growing districts in Idaho and Washington reached by the Northern Pacific Railroad.

They each adjudge the other, are similar in products, climate and character, and together form a region where the home-maker can find equal. The Potlatch region has long been noted for its marvelous grain production. It is to the Pacific Coast what the Red River Valley is to Minnesota and North Dakota.

Potlatch country is like unto the potato, and adjusts it to the soil.

The Nex Power region lies south of the other and has until recently been a part of a great Indian reservation. From a part of it have been thrown open to settlement and its lands can be bought at cheap prices and at favorable terms. Write to Chas. S. Fox, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, St. Paul, Minn., for folder and rates.

A Complete Establishment.

Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Main and Wood streets, are now ready for the Fall and Winter trade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest and best makes. They have suits from \$5 to \$20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to \$3.00. Underwear from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

MARRIED.

SMITH—MYERS.—At the home of the bride, Thursday evening, February 20, 1896, by Rev. Charles H. Rook, Mr. William Smith to Miss Margaret Grace Myers, all of Bristol, Pa.

SCHOCH—ALLEN.—At the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bristol, Pa., Wednesday evening, February 26, 1896, by Rev. Charles H. Rook, Mr. George H. Schoch to Miss Mary Ellen Allen, all of Bristol, Pa.

HUTCH—TROMPSON.—On Wednesday evening, February 26, 1896, at the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bristol, Pa., by Rev. Charles H. Rook, Mr. John A. Hutch to Miss Ella L. Thompson, both of Bristol, Pa.

## THE DANGER OF DRINKING POLLUTED WATER.

At the Franklin Institute Philadelphia, on last Friday evening, an interesting and important paper was read by Dr. Thomas M. Brown, President of Lehigh University, entitled "What Constitutes a Good and Safe Drinking Water." After describing briefly the methods of collecting, storing and distributing surface ground water, Dr. Brown turned to the sanitary aspect of the water question and said:

"We do know some things about water and its relation to disease, which have been proved and which are no longer a matter of speculation or theory. One fact beyond question is that it is unhealthy to drink water which has received human excrement. Many may be the diseases caused by drinking such water, but we know certainly of two—cholera and typhoid fever. Cholera, fortunately, comes to us rarely, but typhoid fever is epidemic in our cities using sewage-polluted water, and its existence under these conditions is a disgrace to our civilization. The cities having the highest typhoid death-rate in this country are those whose public water supplies consist of river or lake water directly contaminated with sewage.

"From the United States Census of 1890 we find that Allegheny heads the list with nearly 18 deaths per 10,000 living. Pittsburgh has nearly 13, Philadelphia and Chicago between 7 and 8. If we compare with these figures those of cities where the water supply of the supply is well protected from pollution we find a marked difference. Boston, for instance, has a typhoid death rate (by the same census) of less than 4, New York and Brooklyn a little over 4, and New Orleans, which depends mainly on rain water for drinking, less than 2.

"Compare again with these figures the death rate of some European cities—Glasgow, with the pure water of Loch Katrine, has only 2 per 10,000; Dresden and Vienna, using ground water, less than 1. Of still greater significance, however, is a comparison with cities dependent for their water supply on polluted streams, which are filtered through sand before the water is delivered to the consumer. Berlin, using the filtered water of the Havel and Spree, has a death rate of 0.9; Dresden, filtered Oder water, 1.1, and London, using mainly the filtered water of the Thames and Lea, only 1.7.

"WHAT FILTRATION WILL ACCOMPLISH.

"This certainly seems conclusive as to actual disease-causing properties of sewage polluted water, and also the possibility of purifying such water and making it fit for use by filtration. Let me add another case nearer home. The city of Lawrence, Mass., had up to September, 1893, the highest typhoid rate of all the cities of Massachusetts—nearly three times the average of other cities in Massachusetts. Its water was obtained from the Merrimack river after it had received, directly or indirectly, the sewage of Concord, Manchester and Nashua, in New Hampshire, and Fitchburg, Clinton and Lowell, in Massachusetts. Since September, 1893, this river water has been slowly filtered through a bed of sand and the typhoid death-rate at once fell to the average of other cities in the State having a pure water supply. This is a simple statement of fact; it is more, it is a statement of cause and effect.

"The average number of deaths from typhoid for many years in Lawrence, from October to May, inclusive, had been 48. After the filter had been interposed between the river and the consumer the number of deaths fell in these months to 17, but of this number nine, it was positively known, drank unfiltered river water in the mills, which fairly reduces the number to eight—a decrease for these months to 80 per cent. The deaths for 1894 were 24, from which number we may fairly deduct 12 cases known to have used unfiltered water in the mills, and four cases known to have contracted the disease elsewhere, leaving eight for the year. And in 1895 there were only 16 deaths. Eight of these persons were known to have used unfiltered river water, and two persons to have contracted the disease elsewhere, leaving only six deaths for the year. This makes a death rate for Lawrence (a city of 51,500 inhabitants) per 10,000 living of 1.6 for 1894 and 1.2 for 1895, as against the former rate of 12.

"And yet, in spite of this proof of the efficiency of sand filtration in removing the germs of typhoid, cities like Philadelphia, Chicago, Albany, Pittsburgh, Allegheny and many others continue to drink sewage in their water, and thus willfully sacrifice scores of lives every year.

"FILTRATION PRACTICALLY TESTED.

"The sand filtration of water is not a new thing that is on trial. It has been used in England and Germany for 50 years and more. The process has been scientifically studied, and there is a large literature on the subject from engineering, chemical, biological and hygienic standpoints. Not only are polluted supplies regularly filtered, but good surface waters from comparatively uninhabited water sheds are also filtered to take away minute organisms, that the water may be delivered to the consumer in a clear and attractive form. A little over a year ago I visited the immense new reservoir formed by damming the Yvony Valley, in Wales, to form an additional supply for Liverpool. This water is collected from a water shed in the Welsh Mountains almost entirely free of pollution. Yet this water is regularly filtered through sand before it is delivered to the citizens of Liverpool.

"The Lawrence filter is 24 acres in extent, with a depth of fine sand of from three to five feet. It took seven or eight months to build, and cost about \$65,000, and the cost of operating was in 1894 about \$4,000. Its rate of filtration is from 2,000,000 to 3,500,000 gallons per acre daily. In general, it may be said that we could calculate an acre of filter surface for each 2,000,000 gallons of water filtered daily. This will allow of a rate of 3,500,000 as the actual rate, while a part of the filtering surface, which gradually becomes clogged, is being scraped. But this is a minimum rate. It is not improbable, from Lawrence experiments, that a rate of 8,000,000 or 4,000,000 gallons per acre could be safely maintained. The rate of filtration after scraping is generally lowered during the first 24 hours, when the maximum rate can be resumed.

## WORKING OF THE FILTER.

"The elementary idea of a filter is a porous medium in which the pores are smaller than the substance to be removed. Such filters we have in some natural sandstones and in unglazed porcelain. But filters of this character would be too slow in their action for a city's supply, although they do very well for household use. Now the object of filtering a water which has been polluted by sewage is to remove the bacteria or germs of disease, and these are infinitely small compared with the spaces in an ordinary sand filter. How is it then that a filter can remove them? When a filter has been in use for some time we find that it is more efficient in removing bacteria than when the sand is new and clean. When the water which goes on to the filter contains many thousands of bacteria to the cubic centimetre, the effluent water often contains none. So the fact is that they are removed. Now if we examine the sand we find that in the first quarter of an inch the bacteria are present by the million and that the number rapidly decreases as we go downwards, and that at the depth of a foot there are very few. The work of the filter is mainly done in the upper three or four inches. Here the bacteria are intercepted, partly by the fine layer of vegetable matter which with the surface of the filter becomes coated, and by the slimy surfaces of the sand grains. Of course, in time many of the bacteria die in an unfavorable environment, but the fact that we are most interested in is that live ones do not get through the filter. On this we have the proof of bacteriological analysis of the effluent and also the effect on the health of the community. People who are satisfied with a prior reasoning and do not care for facts, claim that since a filter removes filth and disease germs it must necessarily in time foul the water which passes through it. Now it is a well known fact that an old filter is more efficacious than a new one, and it has also been repeatedly shown that surface water containing air in solution does not become contaminated by passing slowly through a sand filter whose upper layers are full of dirt; that is to say, of earthy particles, with millions of bacteria.

## THREE POSSIBLE REMEDIES.

"Three courses are open to a city with a bad water supply:

"1. To abandon the supply and get a pure one.

"2. To remove the source of pollution.

"3. To purify the water by filtration. Whether or not Philadelphia can advantageously go to a distance for a pure water supply I do not now care to discuss, but its immediate need is to filter the supply it has.

"Dr. Kedzie, for many years health officer of Michigan, once said forcibly and wittily, what we need in a water supply is 'honesty, not repentance,' and a better standard and motto could not be claimed for a city's drinking water. But where a supply has irretrievably lost its innocence, surely its redemption should be the prevention, as far as possible, of the actual pollution. That the filter is not overrated. It is not wise and prudent to sin freely in polluting a stream that the grace of purification may be more abundant.

"Perhaps some are thinking—'You have said nothing about the self-purification of streams,' which is supposed to be a potent factor in purifying and rendering innocuous organic pollution in water. This convenient theory is now an abandoned relic of the past. It is true streams do sometimes become purer in their onward flow by sedimentation and by dilution. But the old notion of the potency of oxidation of organic matter has no significance to-day, since we now know that it is not the organic matter which is the real danger, but the living germs, and these laugh at the idea that they are to be destroyed by aerating the water. It is simply a question, therefore, of the term of life of these germs or of their spores, and we really know so little about this life tenure under different conditions that we cannot set any time limit to their activity.

## A COMPARISON WITH EUROPE.

"We are often disposed to smile patronizingly at the European cities, which use only 40 to 60 gallons daily to the inhabitant, and point with pride to our lavish and luxurious use of 200 gallons and more. It is lavish, but it is not luxurious, for the greater part is waste. Are our streets cleaner than those of European cities? Do we have as many public fountains? Compared, class with class, are we so much cleaner than they? On the other hand, European cities say to us, 'It is true we do not waste as much water as you Americans, but our water is cleaner and purer, and we think your practices of drinking the water of rivers, which other cities and towns above you use as their sewer, is filthy and disgusting, and unworthy of a civilized and educated people. Is there any reply to be made to that? I know of none.'

The lecture was concluded with the exhibition of several lantern slides illustrating the pollution of streams and the purification effected by filtration.

## In a recent decision by Judge Clayton,

as to sidewalks, he said: "The owner of real estate also owns the sidewalk in front of his property, subject to the right of pedestrians to use it for traveling back and forth, but outside of this he owns the sidewalk as any other part of his property. It cannot be used for roller skating or any other purpose without his consent. If it is, he should at first order to leave, and if they resist he may use as much force as is necessary to remove them, but no more."

## Dean Hole Liked This.

In his book, "A Little Tour in America," Dean Hole, of Rochester, England, quotes with unctious many specimens of what he regards as typical American humor. When he was in Cincinnati the thing that most impressed him was the following bit of doggerel, which he heard recited in that city:

Little Willie from his mirror  
Sucked the mercury all off,  
Thinking in his childish error,  
It would cure the whooping cough.

At the funeral Willie's mother  
Smartly said to Mrs. Brown:  
"Was a chilly day for Willie,  
When the mercury went down."

## CRIPPLE CREEK.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 23, 1896.

I have endeavored to give the readers of the GAZETTE an idea of the real condition of the risks of mining and of mining stocks, and perhaps by this time some are asking where the solidity back of all this comes in, and if there is any basis at all to it. I do not hesitate to say that the Cripple Creek gold field offers great opportunities for profitable investment. It is yet in its infancy, and all indications point to its ultimate development as the greatest gold camp ever discovered, and it will develop faster than any other. In five years it has reached a point that Leadville was twenty-five years in attaining. Gold was first discovered in Colorado about 1859, and Leadville, then called California Gulch, was first known in 1860. The war of the rebellion was then occupying the attention of the country. Denver was a little town and had no railroad connection at all until 1870. The California and Australia mining was largely placer work and the miners knew little or nothing about lode mining or about gold bearing rock. There was no smelter within five hundred miles, and many processes of reduction and ore treatment now in use had not then been invented. Capital was far less plentiful, present methods of communication did not exist, everything that went to Leadville was packed by burro, across Colorado City, up Ute Pass and across the Divide a couple of hundred miles, and prices of necessities were enormous. All of these conditions are now exactly reversed. I visited a brand new gold camp that the East has not yet heard of—West Creek—last week. I paid only a dollar for a twenty-two mile stage ride and two dollars a day at the hotel. I will tell about this trip later, however. I can telephone from here to Cripple Creek for a room, and go there in a parlor car. So much has been learned about gold bearing rock by the experience of the last few years at Cripple Creek, value being now obtained in localities that were recently laughed at, and from rock that was considered worthless, that it is not an exaggeration to say that gold can be extracted from anywhere at all in the mountains, some of it, of course, like the gold in sea water, so small in amount to pay, but invention is even now doing wonders, and without doubt the day will come when it will pay to treat rock showing far less than ten dollars a ton. The great drawback to ore treatment in Colorado has always been the scarcity of water, and the great expense, the necessary hauling and freightage of so much useless weight of rock, but I was shown a process the other day for separating that uses air instead of water, the machinery for which can be placed right at the mine and the use of which will cut out at least 75 per cent of the useless weight now freighted to the smelter, reducing both freight and smelter charges enormously. These machines are now being built in Denver for test use at Cripple Creek. But even with present methods gold can be shipped from Cripple Creek to New York for less than the cost of shipping from Florence or Pueblo, while the banks of these places, as well as of Colorado Springs, and Cripple Creek, furnish financial facilities that were undreamed of in the early days. Capital always goes where it gets good returns, and the chances of good returns in Colorado are excellent, for while there is a very large amount of money within a radius of a hundred miles of Cripple Creek, there is not enough money in the whole state to complete the development of half the work that has been done at Cripple Creek alone, to say nothing of other points where gold is opening up all through the mountains. Some of the fool papers of the state whose editorial writers have more tongue than brains are saying, "If the East does not want to invest in Colorado mines she can let it alone, and we will be all the better for having our gold to ourselves," but they do not represent the true sentiment, any more than did the News, which undertook to foster the proposed scheme of sending a special exhibition train to New York loaded with a million dollars in bullion and ore, for promptly squelching which variety show, the Colorado Springs Exchange deserves the lion's share of the credit.

Of the 204 shipping mines there are but eleven dividend payers. This would seem to the superficial observer to indicate that smaller returns show no such value as is indicated by assay. It is quite true that with assayed samples showing a hundred dollars to the ton, a mine may not, and usually does not get more than half that amount from the tonnage smelted. This, however, is but one of a number of matters that relate to the question of dividends. As I have said, the camp is still in its infancy. Most of the pay ore is found as depths, and in all cases value has increased with depth, and the greater number of shippers are necessarily using their money in further development. No shaft has yet reached a thousand feet, and not a baker's dozen are half that deep. Mining, too, is like every other business in one respect. It is neither the largest business nor the richest, but the best managed of each, that pays the biggest profits, and it is not always the part of wisdom to distribute early profits in dividends, and besides this, in a very large number, perhaps the majority of instances, the mines are not operated by the companies owning them, but by lessees. Without this system of leasing Cripple Creek could not have advanced to its present position. It costs about a thousand dollars to incorporate a company and patent a single claim, not counting litigation. It is not difficult to get this amount from a few individuals, but the working of the vein is something else, and commonly the company leases its land or part of it, for a small royalty, in order to get it developed, for a specified time. This enables the practical miner to get to work. Frequently a claim is founded and leased. The lessee agrees to do a certain amount of work and pay a certain royalty, and the owners bond themselves to sell at a fixed price at the expiration of the lease. Several important lodes have been developed in this way with results satisfactory to both parties. During the continuance of the lease, the company, of course, gets little or no revenue.

A large amount of money is being quietly brought in and used for the purchase of

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

claims to be stocked and developed later on by parties who expect to conduct their own operations when the weather is more propitious. While Chicago, New York and Boston are doing this, Paris and London seem to be doing their share of it also. I have been surprised to find France such an early bird, but you can always count on England for picking plums and grabbing the knife with which to cut the money pie. This is very unseemly on her part, and "British greed and avaricious lust for gold" is a thing to be carefully avoided. We wouldn't do it. If we did it would be "Yankee enterprise." Do not get excited, good reader. I am not an anglophobe. I think Duranven is a blubbery idiot, and an ready to fight for the Monroe doctrine any day, still, it is just as well to admit that we invented wooden nutmegs.

Nothing better illustrates the immensity of our country than the absence of reliable information about Cripple Creek in the eastern press. The Philadelphia papers have barely noticed it, and so far as I have yet seen, the New York Mail and Express is the only paper that has pretended to do justice to the subject. Most of the correspondents seem to have spent an hour or two in Denver and then to have returned, each writing their article on the train going home. I saw an article in last Sunday's Philadelphia Inquirer describing all Colorado in a half page or so, and some of the information made no wonder when I would get to Colorado and where it was, while a letter from Cripple Creek to a recent number of a Cincinnati paper, I think it was, described the shaft of the Independence mine as "striking up out of the middle of the field" and gave a picture of W. S. Stratton with high boots, sombrero, and a brace of revolvers in his belt. At this writing there is a decided lull in the stock market. The East is not sending purchasing orders as largely as it has been, possibly due to financial conditions there, and there is a decided trend towards purchasing claims on the grounds, instead of stocks. The local market is about as full as it can hold, but as yet there is no market fall of prices. Everybody is holding on. As a rule the so-called better stocks that is, the listed and higher priced, show a little decline and vacillation, with an upward tendency for many of the cheap stocks.

A. Wm. GILKESON.

## CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tour in Pennsylvania Railroad.

That Nature must have expended more than her usual energy in its creation, and especially is this true during the months of March and April, when the rainy season has passed and flowers bloom everywhere. Fortunately, indeed, is the person who can exchange the wintry climate of the East for the flower-perfumed and healthful atmosphere of California, and no better method of doing this can be had than by participating in the second "Golden Gate" tour, organized under the perfect personally-conducted tourist system of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The tourists will leave New York and Philadelphia March 11, 1896, and return to these cities May 7, allowing four and one-half weeks in California.

A new feature to the magnificent train used for these tours in previous years is a through Pullman compartment car.

The car, which will be the very best that the Pullman Company can supply, will contain nine enclosed compartments—two drawing rooms and seven state rooms—and will be attached to the special train at Jersey City and run through to San Francisco.

Applications for space or itineraries giving all information should be made to Tourist Agent, 1106 Broadway, New York, or room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

## Cheap Excursions to the West and Northwest.

On March 10 and April 7, 1896, the North-Western Line (Chicago and North-Western R.R.) will sell Home Seekers' excursion tickets at very low rates to a large number of points in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern Iowa, Western Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota, including the famous Black Hills district. For full information apply to ticket agents of connecting lines or address:

H. A. Gross, J. E. P. A., 423 Broadway, New York.

T. P. Valle, S. E. P. A., 112 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

2-27-96.

## Big Exhibition Hall.

A movement is on foot to erect in Philadelphia, at Twenty-third and Chestnut streets, a building for exhibition purposes similar to Madison Square Garden, New York. The building will be available for religious, educational and political conventions, for balls of any size, for horse, poultry and dog shows, for circuses, and, in fact, for all possible purposes of any considerable magnitude.

## Natural Science Association.

The Bucks County Natural Science Association will meet in the Friend's Meeting House, Doylestown, Pa., Saturday, March 7, at 2 p. m.

Subjects—"How to Study Birds," Dr. Joseph Thomas, Quakertown, Pa. "Forestry," Dr. J. T. Rothrock, secretary of the State Forestry Association, and Mr. John Gifford, secretary of the State Forestry Association of New Jersey. "Window Gardening," Miss Ellen D. Smith, Doylestown. All are invited to attend.

## Don't Trust to Luck.

Smoke Pathfinders.

## Try a can of Hopkins' Steamed Hominity

(Hulled Corn). It is delicious. Full qt., 10c.

## OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, February 26th, 1896.—The resignation of Ballington Booth and wife from the ranks of the Salvation Army has created a great deal of interest outside of the army itself. The Commander and Mrs. Booth have made frequent visits to this city and they have always been listened to earnestly and received substantial support from many wealthy citizens who are interested in the cause of the army. There is no question but that the pair have accomplished a great deal of good and if their separation from the army is final a way should be found to keep them at work in this country. There is a wide field for missionary work in the slums of the great cities and while it might be inexpedient to organize an independent army yet there are other successful methods of carrying on this manner of work which the Commander and his wife could engage in without coming in conflict with the Salvation Army proper.

It seems to be the purpose of old General Booth to keep the organization of his army distinctively English and in this respect he is undoubtedly making a great mistake for the tendency in America at present is to make everything distinctly American. The effects of the A. P. A. organizations are far reaching and while many persons do not sympathize with their attacks upon the Catholics, they nevertheless uphold the spirit of loyalty and the love for Old Glory which the association inculcates. Their animosity to the Catholics seems to be directed upon the allegiance of the members of that faith to the Pope, a foreign power. The same principle might apply with equal force to the Salvation Army which owes allegiance to General Booth, an Englishman whose authority over the members of the Army is absolute. Owing to the prejudices against everything "English You Know," it is quite probable that the present crisis will mark the zenith of the Salvation Army in the United States.

## Don't Trust to Luck.

Smoke Pathfinders.

Two of the directors of the First National Bank of Huntington, Indiana, a woman, and one of them, Mrs. Sarah F. Dick, is the bank's cashier.

A high liver with a torpid liver will not be a long liver. Correct the liver with DeWitt's Little Early Bitters. Little pills that cure dyspepsia and constipation. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

## It is estimated that 50 carloads of California oranges are being shipped East daily.

Conservative orange handlers claim that the crop in Southern California will amount to about 10,000 carloads.

Quick in effect, heals and leaves no scar. DeWitt's Little Early Bitters, cures burns, scalds, old sores, it is magical in its action. Cures piles. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

David Ganz, a Stroudsburg, Pa., tailor, claims to have a bible in his possession 221 years old. It is heavily bound in wooden covers, ornamented with brass, and it weighs thirty-five pounds.

One Minute Cough Cures touches the right spot. It also touches it at the right time if you take it when you have a cough or cold. See the point? Then don't cough. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

## Don't Trust to Luck.

Smoke Pathfinders.

Judge McManis, of New York, granted the motion to dismiss the indictment against Ernest Wiman for forgery. The decision of the Court of Appeals on law points made a second conviction impossible.

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate myself." "A bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Bitters, the famous little pills." J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—Mrs. Phineas M. Barker, of Philadelphia, is about to erect and equip, at a cost of about \$10,000, a sanatorium for girls at Annapolis, Md., and hand it to the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen.

## Don't invite disappointment by experimenting.

Depend upon One Minute Cough Cure and you have immediate relief. It cures croup. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—There is a baby in Jenkintown, Penn., that weighed a little less than two pounds at its birth, which occurred about three weeks ago







BRISTOL POST OFFICE.  
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAIL.  
In effect June 26, 1896.  
NEW YORK AND EAST—Arrives at 7.15, 8.30, 10.40 A. M., 2.10, 3.30 P. M. Closes at 7.50, 8.15, 10.40 A. M., 3.30, 5.00 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 7.15, 8.30, 10.40 A. M., 2.10, 3.30 P. M. Closes at 7.50, 8.15, 10.40 A. M., 3.30, 5.00 P. M.  
PHILADELPHIA AND WEST—Arrives at 7.15, 8.30, 10.40 A. M., 2.10, 3.30 P. M. Closes at 7.50, 8.15, 10.40 A. M., 3.30, 5.00 P. M.  
NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 8.00 A. M.  
NEWTON, OXFORD VALLEY, &c.—Arrives at 10.10 A. M., leaves at 1.45 A. M.  
NEWTON, OXFORD VALLEY, &c.—Arrives at 10.10 A. M., leaves at 1.45 A. M.  
Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.  
Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 A. M. to 12 M.  
J. M. WINDER, P. M.

Location of  
BOXES AND KEYS.  
BRISTOL FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

24. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
Key at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s office.  
25. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
Key at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s office.  
26. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
Key at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s office.  
27. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
Key at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s office.  
28. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
Key at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s office.  
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31. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
Key at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s office.  
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34. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
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35. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
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36. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
Key at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s office.  
37. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
Key at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s office.  
38. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
Key at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s office.  
39. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
Key at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s office.  
40. Box at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s Carpet Mill  
Key at T. L. Loomis & Co.'s office.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

- BRISTOL LODGE, No. 26, FREE AND  
ACCEPTED MASONS.  
Meets Saturday or before full moon at Ma-  
sonic Building, Cedar Street.  
William S. Wright, W. M., Bristol.  
HARRY C. CAMPBELL, Sec. of R. & S.  
HELMHOLD LODGE, No. 106, KNIGHTS OF  
PYTHIAS.  
Instituted 1888.  
Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall  
at 8 o'clock. W. M., J. H. Campbell, Sec.  
HELMHOLD LODGE, No. 106, KNIGHTS OF  
PYTHIAS.  
Instituted 1888.  
Meets every Wednesday night at  
William V. Leach, Captain Commanding,  
H. W. Rickett, Sir Knight Recorder.  
HOKKINS LODGE, No. 18, INDEPENDENT  
ORDER OF O. F. FELLOWS.  
Instituted 1881.  
Meets every Wednesday night in I. O. O. F.  
Building.  
William Lovette, Noble Grand,  
Harvey S. Kue, Secretary.  
MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 2,  
KNIGHTS OF PHOENIX.  
Instituted 1881.  
Meets every Thursday night in Washington  
Hall.  
Edward Hocking, Sir Knight Marshal,  
William Haley, Sec. Secretary.  
JULIA F. SHAW CHAPTER, No. 5,  
COMPANION OF THE ORDER.  
Instituted 1880.  
Meets every Wednesday night in Washington  
Hall.  
Miss Lydia Howell, W. G. C.  
Miss Dora Woodard, Sec. Secretary.  
CLAY BEATTY POST, No. 73, G. A. R.  
Instituted 1887.  
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday night of the month  
in Washington Hall.  
Thomas B. Harkins, Co. Commander,  
W. A. Burdett, Adjutant.  
CLAY BEATTY CIRCLE, No. 2, LADIES  
OF THE G. A. R.  
Instituted 1887.  
Meets every Thursday night in Washington  
Hall.  
Mrs. Sarah Peterson, President,  
Mrs. Hattie Vandegriff, Recording Secretary.  
FIDELITY COUNCIL, No. 21, J. C. ORDER  
UNITED AMERICAN MEN.  
Instituted 1882.  
Meets every Thursday night at Mohican Hall.  
Edward Vandegriff, Councilor,  
Hudson G. Young, Sec. Secretary.  
NON-FERRELL COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM  
Instituted 1887.  
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night of the month  
in Washington Hall.  
Charles H. Harkins, Agent,  
Wm. E. Boren, Secretary.  
BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 402, KNIGHTS OF  
THE GOLDEN GLEBE.  
Instituted 1887.  
Meets every Tuesday night in Mohican Hall.  
Robert J. Hetherington, Noble Chief,  
John K. Young, Master of Records.  
MOHICAN TRIBE, No. 127, IMPROVED  
ORDER OF RED MEN.  
Instituted 1887.  
Meets every Monday night in Mohican Hall.  
William Stetson, Sachem,  
Harry Daniels, Secretary.  
NESHAMINY COUNCIL, No. 21, DEGREE  
OF COCCHONTAS.  
Instituted 1887.  
Meets every Saturday night at Mohican Hall.  
Mrs. E. M. Wright, Recording Secretary,  
Mrs. Fannie Daniels, Keeper of Records.  
LIGHT OF LIBERTY LODGE, No. 136,  
AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS-  
SOCIATION.  
Instituted 1882.  
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday night of the month  
in Mohican Hall.  
James A. Jefferson, Worthy Master,  
George F. Fisher, Sec. Secretary.  
KEY OF LIBERTY LODGE, No. 136, ORDER  
OF AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS-  
SOCIATION, No. 1.  
Instituted 1882.  
Meets 1st Saturday night of the month in  
Mohican Hall.  
Joseph Kolls, W. M.,  
Joseph Fisher, Sec. Secretary.  
GOLDEN KEY COURT, No. 3, AMERICAN  
PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.  
Instituted 1887.  
Meets 3rd Wednesday night of the month in  
Mohican Hall.  
Mrs. E. M. Wright, Worthy Master,  
Mrs. Mary E. Young, Sec. Secretary.  
COURT ONWARD, No. 40, FORESTERS OF  
AMERICA.  
Instituted 1880.  
Meets every Tuesday night in Washington  
Hall.  
Marion Hellyer, Chief Ranger,  
E. B. Kelly, Financial Secretary.  
BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 1, ANCIENT  
ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.  
Instituted 1882.  
Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall.  
Jennie McKee, Worthy President,  
George J. Sheppard, Recording Secretary.  
BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 13, ANCIENT  
ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.  
Instituted 1883.  
Meets every Monday night in Washington Hall.  
Frank S. Noss, Commander,  
J. C. Adams, Sec. Secretary.  
GEO. J. SHEPPARD, COMPANY G, 2ND  
REGIMENT, ANCIENT ORDER  
KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC  
Instituted 1880.  
J. C. Adams, Captain,  
Wm. B. Holt, Orderly Sergeant.  
BRISTOL TEMPLE, No. 30, LADIES OF  
THE GOLDEN GLEBE.  
Instituted 1880.  
Meets every Monday night in Washington Hall.  
Mrs. E. M. Wright, Worthy Master,  
Mrs. Fannie Daniels, Keeper of Records.

In effect January 30th, 1896.  
Leave Bristol for Philadelphia (Broad St.) 2.40,  
6.57, 8.52, 6.51, 7.21, 7.41, 8.12, 8.24,  
9.14, 9.51, 10.20 A. M., 12.02, 12.49,  
1.14, 2.05, 3.10, 4.02, 4.55, 5.30, 6.43,  
6.50, 7.00, 7.44, 8.09, 8.30, 9.27, 11.03  
P. M.  
Sundays trains, 2.48, 7.00, 8.11, 9.00,  
10.20 A. M., 12.04, 12.54, 5.00, 5.36,  
7.21, 8.00, 8.50, 9.28, 11.08 P. M.  
Leave Philadelphia (Broad St.) for Bristol 12.01,  
1.20, 1.40, 2.28, 3.50, 4.50, 5.14, 5.30,  
6.12, 6.14, 7.01, 7.14, 7.44, 8.14, 8.24,  
8.52, 9.12, 9.30, 10.00, 10.52, 5.18, 6.00,  
6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, 10.00, 11.17 P. M.  
Sundays trains, 12.01, 7.40, 8.20, 9.00,  
11.47 A. M., 2.02, 3.50, 5.00, 5.26, 5.36,  
7.27, 8.12, 10.00, 10.25 P. M.  
(\*) Express trains.  
For further particulars apply to the ticket  
agent at the station.  
S. M. PIERCE, J. R. WOOD,  
General Manager, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Change of Time.

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANS-  
PORTATION COMPANY.

Steamers Columbia, John A. Warner, Twilight  
and Trenton.  
Leave Bristol for Philadelphia, week-days, 2  
P. M.  
Leave Philadelphia for Bristol, week-days, 2  
P. M.  
Leave Philadelphia for Bristol, week-days, 2  
P. M.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PENNSYLVANIA CHURCH,  
Rutledge Street, above Market Street.  
Rev. EDWARD P. SHIELDS, D. D., Pastor.  
Sunday Service—Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and  
8 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. and  
4 p. m. Prayer Service—Wednesday evening at 7.30  
o'clock.  
ST. JAMES' CHURCH,  
Corner Walnut and Cedar Streets.  
Rev. Wm. Bruce Morrow, Rector.  
Sunday Service—Celebration of the Holy Com-  
munion, every Lord's Day at 8 a. m. on first  
Sunday in each month, at 10.30 a. m. Ordinary  
service of matins, litany, etc., with sermon at  
10.30 a. m. Evensong, followed by sermon at  
7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m.  
All Holy Days—Celebration of Holy Com-  
munion at 8 a. m.  
Rector's Service—Wednesday evenings at  
7.30, followed by a Conference or other in-  
struction. Friday mornings at 9 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,  
Wood Street, above Mulberry.  
Rev. CHARLES H. ROBERT, Pastor.  
Sunday Service—Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and 7.45 p. m.  
Sunday School, 9.30 a. m. and 4.15 p. m.  
Westminster Episcopate, 2.30 p. m. Episcopate  
Lecture, 6.30 p. m. Song Service, 7.30 p. m.  
Service of the Holy Sacrament, 10.30 a. m.  
Prayer Service—Tuesday, Wednesday and  
Thursday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.  
Prayer Meetings—Thursday evenings at 7.45  
o'clock.  
Morning for Christian Holiness—Tuesday  
evenings at 7.45 o'clock.  
Prayer Service—Wednesday Episcopate—Thursday  
at 4.30 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,  
Corner Cedar and Walnut Streets.  
Rev. EDWARD A. BOOK, Pastor.  
Sunday Service—Preaching, 10.30 a. m. and  
7.45 p. m. Sabbath School, 9.30 a. m. and  
4.15 p. m. Episcopate, 2.30 p. m. Episcopate  
Lecture, 6.30 p. m. Song Service, 7.30 p. m.  
Service of the Holy Sacrament, 10.30 a. m.  
Prayer Service—Tuesday, Wednesday and  
Thursday evenings at 7.45 o'clock.  
Prayer Meetings—Thursday evenings at 7.45  
o'clock.  
Morning for Christian Holiness—Tuesday  
evenings at 7.45 o'clock.  
Prayer Service—Wednesday Episcopate—Thursday  
at 4.30 p. m.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH,  
Radcliffe Street, above Jefferson Avenue.  
Rev. Father CHARLES J. VANDERBILT, Priest.  
Sunday Service—Mass at 8 a. m., Children's  
mass at 9 a. m., followed by Benediction of the  
Blessed Sacrament.  
Masses of the Holy Eucharist at 10.30 a. m. and  
4.15 p. m. to reach the choir.  
Wedding—Mass every morning at 8.30 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION.  
Corner Jefferson Avenue and Wood Street.  
Sunday Service—Morning prayer and sermon at  
10.30 o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at  
7.45 o'clock. Sunday School at 9.30 a. m. and  
4.15 p. m. Benediction at 7.30 p. m. cate-  
chizing by Superintendent first Sunday in each  
month.

DR. NANSSEN'S SURPRISE PARTY.

Dr. Nanssen's reported discovery of the  
north pole has been the subject of the things  
that are important if true, but there isn't  
much reason for believing it.—St. Louis  
Globe-Democrat.  
It is possible, however, that he has been  
heard from, though it may be considered  
strange that he sent no direct message to  
a friend or to some Russian official to  
prevent all doubt and render speculation  
unnecessary.—New York Journal.

It is still time enough for England to  
claim the north pole. Nanssen hasn't re-  
ported it, and a regular Anglo-British  
geographical contest is being proposed  
to question the honesty of his reports if he  
claims it.—Philadelphia Press.

It would have been a great day for  
science if the eminent Dr. Nanssen could  
have propelled himself to the north pole  
by means of the Keely motor and brought  
back evidence of his discovery in the shape  
of a photograph of it.—New  
York Advertiser.

It would be wise for those who declare  
that Dr. Nanssen could not have found the  
north pole to wait a short time and see  
what Dr. Nanssen himself has to say  
about it.—Baltimore American.

"Trilby" to Be Played in the Roer Republic.  
Paul Potter, the author of the drama-  
tized version of Du Maurier's "Trilby,"  
returned from Europe the other day. He  
said that arrangements had been made to  
produce the play in St. Petersburg, Ber-  
lin, Paris, Vienna, Melbourne, Cape Town  
and in Johannesburg, the capital of the  
Roer republic.  
He said that Signora Eleonora Dum-  
met had the right of playing the  
place in Italy, and that Calve wished to  
have it turned into an opera, so that she  
might appear in it. Mr. Potter and Du  
Maurier decided that they didn't want  
"Trilby" set to music until her money-  
winning capabilities dramatically were  
exhausted, so Calve was disappointed.

The New Woman in Business.  
A calling company was formed in Chi-  
cago several months ago by women. The  
other day there was a stockholders' meet-  
ing. An accounting from the officers was  
demanded and refused. Then pneumonia  
prevented. Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace,  
the president, declared the meeting adjourned.  
It is not so easy to get a meeting called  
and adjourned. The president re-  
peated the announcement. It was trans-  
acted among the screams ofirate women.  
When she had gone, the stockholders once  
more organized. They expected to find  
\$1,888 in the treasury, instead of which  
they found \$155. A receiver was applied  
for.

Curious Facts About the Eye.  
A very curious fact is the impossibility  
of moving your eye while examining the  
reflexion of that organ in a mirror. It is  
the really the most movable part of the face.  
Yet if you hold your hand fixed and try to  
move your eye while watching it, you can-  
not do it—even the one-thousandth of an  
inch.  
Of course if you look at the reflexion of  
the nose or any other part of your face  
you must move to see it. But the  
strange thing is that the moment you en-  
deavor to perceive the motion the eye is  
fixed. This is one of the reasons why a  
person's expression as seen by himself in  
a glass is quite different from what he  
sees when by others.—New York Herald.

NEW YORK'S FOUR HUNDRED HAVE  
A SOCIAL MIX UP.

Young Vanderbilt's Alleged Betrothal to  
Miss Wilson Has Wrought the Mischief.

Entranced From the Astors—Three Other  
Runners of Coming Marriages.

At the Paternoster ball, in New York,  
the other night, the Vanderbilts and Wil-  
sons failed to speak as they passed by.  
Thus along with the London duties of the  
ultra-fashionable comes a social problem  
to be solved.  
War has been declared between the  
houses of Vanderbilt and Astor. During  
the cessation of geytles there is food for  
thought. To whom shall we swear alle-  
giance? Is the question of the hour.  
The latest development in the progress  
of affairs is the intended departure of Mr.  
and Mrs. Orme Wilson for the continent.  
They go to join the Ogden Goetts and  
Wilsons in London, and incidentally, it is  
whispered, to present at the anticipated  
marriage of young Cornelius Vanderbilt  
to charming Miss Grace Wilson.

In the title of af-  
fairs widens the  
breach between the  
social antagon-  
ists and their  
followers.

It was remark-  
ably amusing to  
observe at the Pa-  
ternoster the ma-  
jority of the friends  
of the betrothed  
parties.

The head of a  
family would play  
the agreeable to Mr.  
Vanderbilt, while  
madam reserved  
her sweetest  
smiles for Mr.  
Orme Wilson.

Orme Wilson, the daughter of the home-  
land played the role of Lady Disraeli;  
one moment expressing regret at young  
Vanderbilt's prolonged absence abroad,  
etc., as the case demanded, and in another  
instant extending congratulations and  
sympathy to the young couple whose an-  
ticipated woes are creating and havoc in  
the ranks of the millionaire colony.

It is said among the knowing ones that  
Mr. Vanderbilt is exasperated beyond  
measure at what he chooses to term "a  
young fellow's infatuation." "The girl  
has gone forth that the son of the Van-  
derbilt household will be relieved possibly  
of his income and certainly be deprived of  
his prospective fortune if he insists upon  
making Miss Wilson his wife. Children  
are much excited over the situation.  
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NEW YORK'S FOUR HUNDRED HAVE  
A SOCIAL MIX UP.

Young Vanderbilt's Alleged Betrothal to  
Miss Wilson Has Wrought the Mischief.

Entranced From the Astors—Three Other  
Runners of Coming Marriages.

At the Paternoster ball, in New York,  
the other night, the Vanderbilts and Wil-  
sons failed to speak as they passed by.  
Thus along with the London duties of the  
ultra-fashionable comes a social problem  
to be solved.  
War has been declared between the  
houses of Vanderbilt and Astor. During  
the cessation of geytles there is food for  
thought. To whom shall we swear alle-  
giance? Is the question of the hour.  
The latest development in the progress  
of affairs is the intended departure of Mr.  
and Mrs. Orme Wilson for the continent.  
They go to join the Ogden Goetts and  
Wilsons in London, and incidentally, it is  
whispered, to present at the anticipated  
marriage of young Cornelius Vanderbilt  
to charming Miss Grace Wilson.

In the title of af-  
fairs widens the  
breach between the  
social antagon-  
ists and their  
followers.

It was remark-  
ably amusing to  
observe at the Pa-  
ternoster the ma-  
jority of the friends  
of the betrothed  
parties.

The head of a  
family would play  
the agreeable to Mr.  
Vanderbilt, while  
madam reserved  
her sweetest  
smiles for Mr.  
Orme Wilson.

Orme Wilson, the daughter of the home-  
land played the role of Lady Disraeli;  
one moment expressing regret at young  
Vanderbilt's prolonged absence abroad,  
etc., as the case demanded, and in another  
instant extending congratulations and  
sympathy to the young couple whose an-  
ticipated woes are creating and havoc in  
the ranks of the millionaire colony.

It is said among the knowing ones that  
Mr. Vanderbilt is exasperated beyond  
measure at what he chooses to term "a  
young fellow's infatuation." "The girl  
has gone forth that the son of the Van-  
derbilt household will be relieved possibly  
of his income and certainly be deprived of  
his prospective fortune if he insists upon  
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Could Not Sleep—Had No  
Appetite.

Cured in Body and Mind by Hood's  
Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered very much for a long time  
with nervous prostration. I had about  
given up all hopes of ever getting better  
when Hood's Sarsaparilla was recom-  
mended to me and I believe it  
my duty to let  
other sufferers  
know the benefit  
I derived from it.  
I Could Not Sleep  
at night, was with-  
out appetite, and  
what little I did  
eat I was unable to  
keep on my stomach.  
After taking the  
first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which  
seemed to do me some good, I tried a  
second and continued to feel better. I  
got up feeling

Bright and Refreshed.

In the morning, I continued with the  
medicine and am cured, body and mind,  
can sleep well and feel better in every  
way. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsa-  
parilla to others." J. EDWARD REEVE,  
154 Madison Ave., Allegheny, Pa.

Be Sure  
to Get Hood's Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, bilious-  
ness, headache, &c.

CHARLES MATTHEWS.

One of the Eminent Actor's Tricks That  
Was Highly Successful.

Being an entertaining of the stage as he  
was on it, Matthews' cleverness was in great  
demand at dinner parties on days when  
his "at homes," as he called them, were  
not being held. On one occasion Mr. and  
Mrs. Matthews were engaged for dinner  
when a sudden call of urgent business  
obliged him to leave the expected pleasure  
and travel a short distance into the coun-  
try instead. There was no time to send an  
excuse, so it was decided that Mrs. Mat-  
thews should go by herself and make all  
needful apologies for her husband's defec-  
tion. She went and found her host and  
hostess much disappointed at her coming  
alone. However they made the best of it,  
and the hostess said,



